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traffic in that republic, owing to its location, is exceedingly destructive in its effects upon the native races of the adjacent countries.

4. To provide for the establishment and maintenance, upon a thoroughly efficient basis, of an international bureau for thorough scientific investigation and publication of all the facts concerning the effects of the liquor traffic upon the physical, economic, and moral welfare of the nations of the world. The expense involved in the maintenance of such an international bureau shall be met by the League of Nations under the direction of which the bureau shall carry on its work.

The Jugo-Slav point of view in the controversy which has caused Italy to come so near centering on herself the condemnation of the world, may be gathered from the response of the National Assembly of Serbia, to a recent address of King Peter. It said:

The Balkan peninsula is one of the vulnerable points of Europe and, indirectly, of the world. It is in the general interest of the peace and security of civilization that just relations should settle the thorny problems, but we declare with emphasis that we are opposed to all desires for domination, from whatever side they may come, being carried out at the expense of our national unity.

It is with beating hearts that our entire nation has followed, in Gorizia and in Trieste, in Istria and in Fiume, in Dalmatia and in Montenegro, in Albania and in parts of Bulgaria, in the Banat and in the Bachka, in the Barania, the Medjumurie and the Prekomurie, in Styria, in Carinthia and in Carniola, in Serbia, in Croatia, in Slavonia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the various phases of the discussion of its cause at the Peace Conference.

Peoples are not objects that can be passed from one government to the other without being consulted. To subjugate a people or any part of it is an international crime. It is urgent that the sentiment of international solidarity should render this impossible, and we wait, conscious of our rights, of our sacrifices and of our force, that we should be understood by all those, great or small, who have been up to the present our friends. A new era cannot begin for Europe if after two invasions, from the east and from the north, a third invasion, wherever it may come from, is rendered possible.

The United States of America, which have fought to render possible a new epoch and a new human society, organized according to the principles of justice, equal and obligatory for all, have entered into a convention which stands above and has a greater force than any secret treaty between the governments regarding what belongs to us and which was concluded without us. Our people respect this lofty convention and these conditions of justice and accept it without attacking the rights of any one.

We demand the complete union of our entire nation. The sacrifice of precious portions of our nation or parts of the Adriatic would create a constant source of troubles and conflict which would be an eternal menace for us. We have, in the present war, paid a terrible and bloody tax. We now give, as a gage of peace, the assurance of our good faith, and we expect that this will be estimated as it merits to be. Doing violence to no one, we will not suffer that violence is done to us. Force should serve right, and should not create it. We are and remain confident in the force of right. We will defend it to the last, one for all and all for one.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Power of His Christ. Edited by *Helen Mattocks Spencer*. Distributed by Duluth Peace Society, branch of the Minnesota Peace Society. Printed by Star-News Publishing Co., Pasadena, California.

This brochure of Bible readings for each of the days of the year is gratefully dedicated to the Men and Women whose Spirit of Service and Sacrifice is "Healing the Nations."

Up to the Easter selection the quotations are chosen with reference to the Peace Conference. After that they relate to the health, purity, and spiritual guidance of the boys in camp life. Then comes the promise of peace, followed by the actual cessation of war. The final section relates to the conditions existing between the rich and the poor. A limited number of these can be furnished gratuitously from this office.

The Years Between. By *Rudyard Kipling*. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Pp. 153. \$1.50.

Kipling has not been as prolific during the war as it might have been prophesied he would be, given such a combat on such a scale. Whether due to his own personal sorrow over the loss of his son or to general dissatisfaction with the course of British policy and politics during the first years of the war, a distrust which no subsequent successes could transform into praise, we shall not attempt to say. The fact is that to lesser, younger, and more amateurish singers

has been left the task of enheartening his countrymen at a time of crisis. The mood that led him to write—

The Common Form

If any question why we died,
Tell them, because our fathers lied

and

Batteries Out of Ammunition

If any mourn us in the workshop, say
We died because the shift kept holiday

is a mood that precludes greatest national service in time of crisis. Too often during the fray Kipling has been a Jeremiah. Nor will he, we fear, now that peace has come and with it a compact among the nations making against imperialism, be any more truly the oracle of the British democracy. In this latest collection of this verse he again sounds the essentially Hebraic, "Chosen People," "Tribal Deity" note of the Old Testament; rather than that of the New Testament's universality. He has not hesitated to include his eulogy of Joseph Chamberlain, and his inflammatory poem urging Ulster to revolution in the days just preceding the war. . . . To make the sons of Martha seem heroic he has made the sons of Mary seem effeminate. His conception of woman is primarily that of a breeder of men, and he is not within sight of her as an intellectual, spiritual comrade. Of artistry, felicitous phrasing, power to

compress much in little, and a virility of attack on those whom he hates or despises, that many men and some women like, he still retains his mastery. There are poems in this volume, such as "France," "The Dead King," "For All We Have and Are," which are likeable because true to the highest impulses of man at his best. In them the best of the English character is disclosed. But there are other poems of which this cannot be said in candor. They are full of hate, contempt and bitterness.

Civilization. By *Dr. Georges Duhamel*. The Century Company, New York. Pp. 288. \$1.50.

The publishers of this book describe it as "ferociously ironic." Ironic it is, but not ferociously so. The surgeon who writes it has too tender a heart to be ferocious. Rather is it realism at its very best, showing the horrors of war viewed at closest possible range, since it is written by a highly sensitive physician whose professional duties forced him to become a "flesh monger" in the hospital and a witness of all the ravages that wounds and disease bring to bodies, minds, and souls. But while "realistic," these sketches, short stories and silhouettes, call them what you will, also are artful. A process of selection has gone on while they have been composed. The glory of humanity's soul even at the hour of its nadir as a physical organism has been noted and described with equal skill. The scientist has not forgotten to be a humanist. He never omits seeing the nobler sides of the victim's lives even when lived under infernal conditions, nor allows himself to become cynical and barbarous as well as truthful and ironical. Indeed, it is not until you have laid the book down, following reading the disquisition on "Civilization" and on the author's experiences as a watcher of the "monstrous autoclave on his throne," that you realize how subtly he has done his work, and how vast is the abyss between what he has been describing and anything like the civilization that Christianity in theory is supposed to create.

Adventures in Propaganda. By *Captain Heber Blankenhorn*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. Pp. 155, with appendices. \$1.50.

This is one of the first, if not the first, war book by an American, giving intimate details of the American propaganda against the Germans carried on by distribution of printed matter among the Boche. The author was a member of the Military Intelligence department of the army, and with his colleagues had the advantage when he began his work in France in 1918 of having had the advice of the ablest of the French and British authorities, civilian and military. Indeed, one of the most attractive features of this collection of unconventional letters written by the author to his wife without any thought of their being published, is the swiftly-etched pen-portraits of the eminent persons with whom he conferred in London, Paris and at the front. Scattered through the book are dicta like the following, which have to do with war in general. Speaking of the character of two of the widely circulated French journals found on file in practically all the reading rooms frequented by the soldiers of the Allied armies (including Y. M. C. A. huts), he says that they throw striking sidelights on "the ravening woman-hunger which war begets." And he adds: "you take a youth and train him vigorously and make a fine animal of him, and then deprive him of women, and the wonder is that all armies aren't a mere devastation for anything female in reach. . . . The soldier at the front lives by taking—he takes cover, food, blankets, equipment, furniture . . . also he takes lives, and naturally he feels afraid thereafter of taking nothing."

Education by Violence. By *Henry Seidel Canby, Ph. D.* The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 223. \$1.50.

No feature of the life at Yale University during the past twenty years has been more conspicuous than the renaissance of vitality and creative impulse in her department of English literature. It is one of the conspicuous younger members of this group of the faculty who writes this admirable collection of essays on the war and the future, in which he presents, as he says, "The fruits of education by violence." This

education he has derived from immediate contact with the fighters on the firing line and by his interchange of thought and opinion with British and French men of affairs, thinkers and military leaders. Four of the essays deal with international relationships, one with morale, two with the education of today and tomorrow, one with problems of reconstruction, and another on the meaning of the war's ending. In their combination of literary charm, sensitive reaction to the facts of experience and high ethical and spiritual aspiration, these essays remind the reader of the work of Galsworthy more than any yet done by an American. They have the same forward look, the same dissatisfaction with the results of individualism and the same fundamental distrust of education that is utilitarian and not humanistic. Professor Canby says "Fine minds have been finely touched by the war and base minds basely"; that the dead "have died for no lust of conquest or personal awards, but to save as they hoped, their country." He contends that "no plan of federation or defence, however wise, can secure the future unless those whom the war has made strong can lift to safety those whom it has made weak." He has returned from Europe convinced that unless American character in this generation is as great as American responsibilities and opportunity, "one of the most stupendous disappointments in history lies ahead." His "*Spes Unica*" or only hope, is in Christianity, but of a sort broader in interpretation than Saint Paul gave or the Middle Ages could supply.

The Clash. By *William H. Moore*. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. Pp. 323, with index.

The fact that this is a seventh edition of Mr. Moore's candid, penetrating study of the clash between nationalities in the Dominion would seem to indicate that his countrymen are more willing than they used to be to hear the truth told about claims of the French in Quebec and the western provinces to a fair hearing. The author comes of old New England stock and of a family that migrated to Canada in order to remain under King George III when the colonies revolted, consequently he cannot be written down as a new-comer or as a person without strong British and Protestant traditions. The text of his book is a statement made by Napoleon to George Third when French and English differences were acute. The Emperor wrote to the German monarch of Great Britain, "Reason is powerful to discover means of reconciliation in anything when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides," and his thesis is that if Canada is to be truly a nation there must be a cessation of bigoted Protestant British suspicion and attack upon the French Canadian Catholics and a return to something like the spirit of amity that prevailed in the Dominion in the days when the older Canadian Liberalism found it quite possible to exist and flourish under the leadership of the progressive Liberal, French Catholic premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is strenuous in asserting that the only possible way for peace to come is by firm adherence to the real British theory of the state which secures the rights of a minority; and his ultimate ethical appeal is to the Golden Rule, for he has no difficulty in proving that were English and Canadians in the minority in Ontario and French Canadians in the majority, the former would most certainly object to being treated as they now treat the French minority. He is most sympathetic and fair in his analysis and summary of the French Canadian type of "cultur" and does not hesitate to affirm that in many respects it is far more attractive on the human side, especially in rural communities, than the British type; and he is bold in his denunciation of the affected Anglo-Saxon superiority and in pointing out the perils that go with any such pretension, perils that are as inherent as were those in the claim of Germany and her spokesman.

Lessons of the War, and the Peace Conference. By *Oreste Ferrara*. Harper & Brothers, New York. Pp. 197, with appendices. \$1.50.

Much of the interest of this book is due to the fact that it reflects the opinion of a professor of public law at the National University of Havana, Cuba, and was originally published in Spanish and no doubt has been read widely in Latin-America. The point of view of jurists and publicists